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Contents

	Page
THE WAR	
United States Trade With Spain: Statement by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles	201
Efforts Toward Solution of the Refugee Problem . . .	202
Address by the Former American Ambassador to Japan	205
Mutual-Aid Agreement With Chile	208
Adherence of Brazil to the Declaration by United Nations	208
Statement by Assistant Secretary Acheson and Address by Harry C. Hawkins	209
Detention in the United States of Former German and Italian Consular Staffs at Algiers	209
CULTURAL RELATIONS	
Distinguished Visitors From Other American Republics	209
TREATY INFORMATION	
Aviation: Arrangement With Canada Regarding Air- Transport Services	210
Opium: International Convention of 1912	211
Mutual Aid: Agreement With Chile	211
PUBLICATIONS	
Peace and War	211
LEGISLATION	212



The War

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH SPAIN

Statement by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles

[Released to the press March 1]

At the time American forces landed in North Africa the President gave the Spanish Government unqualified assurances that no action would be taken by our forces which would call for any departure by the Spanish Government from its position of neutrality in the war. The Spanish Government, on our invitation, gave us unqualified assurances that for its part the Spanish Government was determined to continue its policy of neutrality and that it would resist by force any external aggression against its territories from whatever source.

Our trade with Spain is a two-way trade, and there are certain commodities in Spain which are needed in our war effort. It is naturally in our interest that those Spanish commodities needed in this country should reach the United States rather than fall into enemy hands, and to accomplish this a trade program is necessary. The trade program with Spain has been carefully reviewed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Trade between the United States and Spain is of course subject to the control system jointly maintained by the United States and the British Governments, since the British are likewise engaged in a two-way trade program with Spain. The interchange of goods with Spain is a matter of joint discussion and programming between United States and British authorities. Before any goods from outside of Spain are permitted by the United States and

British authorities to proceed to their destination the fullest assurances satisfactory to both the British and the United States Governments must be given by the importers and the Spanish Government that the goods will not be allowed to reach enemy hands, directly or indirectly.

As regards wartime trade between the United States and Spain, it must be recognized that this trade can be maintained only to such extent as both countries believe to be in their respective national interests. Naturally in the case of the United States all considerations in respect to foreign trade are definitely subordinated to the conduct of the war.

Spain requires a determinable minimum amount of petroleum from the Western Hemisphere to maintain her economic life. The carefully restricted quantity of petroleum which has been cleared by the two Governments destined to Spain has with the exception of packaged lubricants been obtained from sources outside of the United States and has been transported exclusively in Spanish tankers. This had had no effect whatsoever on the quantity of petroleum available to any consumers in the United States. The restricted volume of petroleum imports into Spain has provided for minimum current needs and makes the accumulation of stocks impossible. No petroleum products of aviation grade have been included.

EFFORTS TOWARD SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

[Released to the press March 3]

The text of a note delivered to the British Government by the Secretary of State on February 25, 1943 follows:

FEBRUARY 25, 1943.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the British Ambassador and has the honor to refer to the British Embassy's aide memoire of January 20, 1943,¹ relating to the situation of persons fleeing from persecution for religious, racial and political reasons and to the necessity for intergovernmental relief action in their behalf.

It is evident that the problem of the refugees in question cannot be solved in a satisfactory manner by any one of the Governments of the United Nations group nor of the neutral countries. It has been, and is, the traditional policy of this country to seek every available means by which to extend to oppressed and persecuted peoples such assistance as may be found to be feasible and possible under the laws of the United States. In pursuance of that policy, this Government has been and is taking steps to extend assistance in a large measure to those European people who have been subjected to oppression and persecution under the Hitler regime. The measures of assistance afforded have assumed several forms, as follows:

1. Joint and several declarations of official attitude of condemnation of the policies and acts of the Axis Governments and their satellites in oppression or persecution of religious, racial and political minorities;

2. The appropriation and expenditure of large amounts of public and private funds for the relief of persons in need as a result of oppression and persecution because of their racial origin or religious or political beliefs;

3. The application of the immigration laws

¹ Not printed.

of the United States in the utmost liberal and humane spirit of those laws;

4. The calling by the President of the United States of the first Intergovernmental Conference at Evian-London in 1938 for the purpose of seeking a solution of refugee problems. There may be repeated here the statement made in that Conference by the Honorable Myron Taylor on behalf of this Government, as follows:

"In conclusion, I need not emphasize that the discrimination and pressure against minority groups and the disregard of elementary human rights are contrary to the principles of what we have come to regard as the accepted standards of civilization. We have heard from time to time of the disruptive consequences of the dumping of merchandise upon the world's economy. How much more disturbing is the forced and chaotic dumping of unfortunate peoples in large numbers. Racial and religious problems are, in consequence, rendered more acute in all parts of the world. Economic retaliation against the countries which are responsible for this condition is encouraged. The sentiment of international mistrust and suspicion is heightened and fear, which is an important obstacle to general appeasement between nations, is accentuated.

"The problem is no longer one of purely private concern. It is a problem for intergovernmental action. If the present currents of migration are permitted to continue to push anarchically upon the receiving States and if some Governments are to continue to toss large sections of their populations lightly upon a distressed and unprepared world, then there is catastrophic human suffering ahead which can only result in general unrest and in general international strain which will not be conducive to the permanent appeasement to which all peoples earnestly aspire."

At the Evian-London Conference and through the Intergovernmental Committee which grew

out of that Conference, this Government exerted its most earnest efforts to persuade the various countries represented to provide asylum for as many refugees from the Axis countries as the laws of the several countries would permit. This Government has also approached other countries for the purpose of finding places of settlement for refugees with funds of the United States origin being made available.

5. As shown by the records of the Department of State, from the advent of the Hitler regime in 1933 until June 30, 1942, 547,775 visas were issued by American diplomatic and consular officers to natives of nationals of the various countries now dominated by the Axis powers, the great majority of which persons were refugees from Nazi persecution. Of this number 228,964 were issued in the war years 1939-1942. Many more than that number of visas were authorized during this latter period, the aliens in whose behalf such authorizations were given having been unable to depart from their places of foreign residence to reach the United States. Yet, of the number actually issued, practically all of the aliens who received them during the war years 1939-1942 have actually arrived in the United States and have remained here, many of them having entered in a temporary status and not yet having departed.

6. Over 5,000 visas were authorized for the admission into the United States and permanent residence here of refugee children coming from France, Spain and Portugal under arrangements with certain private persons and organizations in the United States for their care. Visas were also authorized for the parents accompanying them, in certain cases. This Government has sought the friendly assistance of the Government of Switzerland to effect the release from France of such of these children who have not been permitted to leave France, for entry into Spain where visas may be issued to them by the American consular officers.

7. Since the entry of the United States into the war, there have been no new restrictions

placed by the Government of the United States upon the number of aliens of any nationality permitted to proceed to this country under existing laws, except for the more intensive examination of aliens required for security reasons.

8. Considerable sums of money have been made available by the American Red Cross and from other American sources to the American Ambassador at Madrid for the care of refugees now in Spain pending their evacuation. A number of these refugees have already been removed to North Africa. The continuation of this movement and its extent are dependent upon military considerations.

9. The American Red Cross and other American organizations have provided assistance for refugees who have been able to reach other neutral countries, such as Iran, and have undertaken extended feeding among children, including refugee children, in France.

10. In evacuating refugees to neutral areas, the full influence of the United States diplomatic and consular representatives has been from time to time invoked, not only with the oppressor nations but with any Government concerned, on behalf of the refugees.

This Government understands that, in addition to the refugee classes under immediate consideration, the British Government has certain undertakings for the care of British evacuees and of prisoners of war. Likewise, the Government of the United States has certain similar undertakings, as follows:

1. For the successful prosecution of the war and for Hemispheric safety, the Government of the United States has offered to receive dangerous Axis nationals from a number of the American Republics where facilities for the internment or close safeguarding of such Axis nationals do not exist. A considerable number of such Axis nationals have thus been brought to the United States and arrangements are being made for the receipt of more of them.

2. This Government has a number of camps in

the United States and more camps are under construction or planned for the internment or detention of civilian enemy aliens. There are being maintained in these camps thousands of such aliens.

3. This Government has also established other camps for prisoners of war which are now in use and in which, by arrangement, there will also be placed large numbers of United Nations prisoners. The accommodation of these prisoners in the United States will leave available abroad considerable quantities of food, clothing, etc., for refugees there which would otherwise be used by those prisoners abroad, while on the other hand, the maintenance of the prisoners in the United States will result in a considerable reduction of supplies available here.

4. There have been set up in the United States a number of relocation centers where approximately 110,000 persons of the Japanese race are being housed and maintained at public expense after removal from vital military areas.

The Government of the United States fully shares the concern expressed by the British Government for the situation of the refugees. It feels, in view of the facts set forth above, that it has been and is making every endeavor to relieve the oppressed and persecuted peoples. In affording asylum to refugees, however, it is and must be bound by legislation enacted by Congress determining the immigration policy of the United States.

The United States is of the opinion that further efforts to solve the problem may best be undertaken through the instrumentality already existing, the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. To this end it may be considered advisable in order to facilitate action by the Committee that a preliminary exploration of ways and means be undertaken informally by representatives designated by the Government of the United States and the British Government. Such

exploration might be undertaken along the following lines:

A. The refugee problem should not be considered as being confined to persons of any particular race or faith. Nazi measures against minorities have caused the flight of persons of various races and faiths, as well as of other persons because of their political beliefs.

B. Wheresoever practicable, intergovernmental collaboration should be sought in these times of transportation difficulty, shipping shortage, and submarine menace, to the end that arrangements may be determined for temporary asylum for refugees as near as possible to the areas in which those people find themselves at the present time and from which they may be returned to their homelands with the greatest expediency on the termination of hostilities.

C. There should accordingly be considered plans for the maintenance in neutral countries in Europe of those refugees for whose removal provision may not be made. Their maintenance in neutral countries may involve the giving of assurances for their support until they can be repatriated, which support will necessarily come from the United Nations augmented by funds from private sources. It may also involve the giving of assurances in all possible cases by their Governments in exile for their prompt return to their native countries upon the termination of hostilities.

D. The possibilities for the temporary asylum of the refugees, with a view to their repatriation upon the termination of hostilities, in countries other than neutral, and their dependencies, should be explored, together with the question of the availability of shipping to effect their movement from Europe.

It is suggested that the British and United States representatives might meet at Ottawa for this preliminary exploration.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington.

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

[Released to the press March 3]

Thanks to the diligence and courage of our armed forces and to the zeal of our citizens, the submarine menace has been driven further from our shores, but the glare of burning tankers did inform us, a few months ago, that wars which start at Gdynia or Loukouchiao can and do reach into our homes. No city of ours—not even this beautiful, land-sheltered city of Atlanta—is completely proof against air attack today; no hamlet on earth is secure against the even more insidious attacks of economic or psychological warfare.

The only true security which we Americans or any other people can obtain against aggression is a security obtained through the security of all nations alike. In this second World War there are no natives, no foreigners—no *our* race versus *their* race, *our* class versus *theirs*—since there are only two sides: our side, the free men of the world, who desire liberty, security, justice, and prosperity; and their side, the deluded pawns of the dictators, who desire power, glory, and loot. We of our side shall all win together, or perish or be enslaved together: there is no middle course, no partial victory possible. We must understand this war—understand the global unity of the war—in order to win it.

I would like to tell you about two things: the nature of the enemy and the dangers of a false, treacherous peace. In speaking of the enemy I shall describe the Japanese. I knew the Germans in World War I, and I know the Japanese in World War II. Both have been infected by the virus of militarism which has begun to rage again until the world is sick with it. Both the German and the Japanese Governments took advantage of our humanity, our love of peace,

to betray and conquer their neighbors and to prepare for war against us. Both are extremely dangerous. I happen to have come from Tokyo most recently, and I shall for that reason tell you about Japan. You must remember, however, that what I say of Japan applies most of the time to the Germans as well.

Let me tell you, therefore, about the part of this war which I know best: the Japanese war against America. I watched it brewing for years, and I feel that I have taken the measure of our Japanese enemies. I do not for a moment presume to touch upon questions of high policy and strategy in the fighting of this war nor upon the relative emphasis to be placed on the various theaters of war. Our highest leaders are taking care of that. I speak merely of the Japanese war machine as I have known it and have seen it grow, in power and determination and overweening ambition, during the past 10 years of my mission to Japan.

Let me paint for you the picture as I see it. Even before Pearl Harbor Japan was strong and possessed a military machine of great power—and when I speak of that military machine I include all branches of the Japanese armed forces: the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. That military machine had been steadily strengthened and developed during many years, especially since Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931, an act of unprovoked aggression which, in effect, commenced the expansionist movement of Japan in total disregard of the rights and legitimate interests of any nation or of any people that might stand in the way of that movement.

In 1937 came Japan's invasion of north China and Shanghai, which led to the past six years of Sino-Japanese warfare. During all these years of their unavailing effort to conquer China and to bring about the surrender of the Chinese National Government, those Japanese armed

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, under the auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense at Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 2, 1943.

forces were using their China campaign as a necessary prelude to the Pacific and southeast-Asiatic campaigns. We Americans now know how long that great wall of living flesh—the heroic defenders of China—took the blows of Japanese militarism. The Japanese, who fight democracy on many fronts in the Pacific and Asia today, perfected their diabolical skills in their unending violence against China's freedom.

The Japanese fight for the permanent control of "Greater East Asia including the South Seas" and for the imposition upon the peoples of those far-flung areas of what Japan is pleased to refer to as the "New Order" and the "Co-Prosperity Sphere".

We know what that flowery slogan "Co-Prosperity" means: it denotes absolute overlordship—economic, financial, political—for Japan's own purely selfish interests, and the virtual enslavement of the peoples of those territories to do the bidding of their Japanese masters. This statement is not a figment of the imagination; it is based on practical knowledge of what happened in other regions already subjected to Japan's domination. Such a regime will be imposed in every area that may fall under Japan's domination.

During all this period of preparation the Japanese military machine has been steadily expanded and strengthened and trained to a knife-edge of war efficiency—in landing on beaches, in jungle fighting, and in all the many different forms of warfare which it was later to encounter.

Add to that intensive training the native courage of the Japanese soldiers and sailors and airmen, their determined obedience to orders even in the face of certain death and their fanatical joy in dying for their Emperor on the field of battle, thus acquiring merit with their revered ancestors in the life to come, and you get a grim conception of the formidable character of that Japanese fighting machine. Furthermore, in war Japan is wholly totalitarian; her economy is planned and carried out to the last detail. No word of criticism of the Government or its acts is tolerated; the so-called

"thought control" police take care of that. Labor unions are powerless. In war Japan is a unit, thinks and acts as a unit, labors and fights as a unit.

With that background, and having in mind the strength and power of Japan even before Pearl Harbor, consider for a moment the scene as it has developed in the Far East. Consider the tremendous holdings of Japan today: Korea, Manchuria, great areas in China proper, Formosa, the Spratly Islands, Indochina, Thailand, Burma and the Andamans, the entire Malay Peninsula, Hong Kong and Singapore, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and, farther to the south and to the east, myriads of islands many of which are unsinkable aircraft carriers.

Those areas contain all—mind you, all—the raw materials essential to the development of national power: rubber, oil, tin, metals, and foodstuffs—everything that the most comprehensive economy can desire; and they contain furthermore millions of native inhabitants who, experience has proved beyond peradventure, will be enslaved as skilled and unskilled labor by Japan to process those raw materials for immediate and future use. There you have a recipe and the ingredients for national strength and power that defeat the imagination even approximately to assess.

Now to this recipe and these ingredients add one further element of grimly ominous purport. During all my 10 years in Japan I have read the books, the speeches, the newspaper and magazine articles of highly placed Japanese, of generals and admirals, of statesmen and diplomats and politicians. Sometimes thinly veiled, sometimes not even veiled, has emerged their overweening ambition eventually to invade and to conquer these United States. It might be 1 year or 2 years or 5 or 10 years before that Japanese military machine would find itself ready to undertake an all-out attack on this Western Hemisphere of ours; they themselves have spoken of a 100-year war; but one fact is as certain as the law of gravity; if we should allow the Japanese to dig in permanently in the far-flung areas now occupied, if we should allow

them to consolidate and to crystallize their ill-gotten gains, if we should allow them time to fortify those gains to the nth degree, as they assuredly will attempt to do, it would be only a question of time before they attempted the conquest of American territory nearer home.

You see that I promise no end to war through the simple formula of defeating the enemy today. Totalitarian aggression must be smashed first, and then its stump must be uprooted and burned. We cannot win now only, in the course of war; we must win the peace as well. To win the peace we must be sure that it is our kind of peace and not a peace which compromises with German or with Japanese militarism.

It is with regret, not unmixed with real humility, that I repeat to you today words which I addressed to a similar audience in January 1918—24 years ago. I said then, after describing the enemy Germany, from which I had recently returned: "That is the Germany of today with which we are at war and which we have got to defeat; otherwise, as surely as the immutable laws of nature control the movement of this earth, our future generations will have to take up what we now leave off, facing the same problem which now confronts us, perhaps unaided. If we do not want to leave this heritage to our unborn sons, if this country is not to remain an armed camp permanently, Germany, as she is now organized, controlled, and governed, must be defeated." Those words are even more true today, and they are true as well of the Japanese Empire. We failed then to rid the world of the militarism which is our enemy; we must not fail again.

We must not tolerate Japanese or German militarism under new names and new flags. We must not drive the forces of imperialism, totalitarianism, and aggression underground. We must annihilate these evil forces and show that the age of imperialism is ended. We cannot treat with those enemies whose ruin we have pledged. We cannot make peace with the fanaticism which we have sworn to exterminate. We must watch vigilantly for the dangerous signs of a German or Japanese peace offensive, designed to let us win the war but to lose the

peace. Let me tell you about such a move, as it could come from Japan; the same general tactics would hold true of German militarism.

At the present time, of course, the Japanese leaders, and even more so the people, are far from convinced that they cannot manage to retain substantially all their gains. But when the allied offensive gains momentum and Japanese self-confidence is shaken by successive reverses and loss of territory then we may look for a development of new tactics. The Japanese art of self-defense, jujitsu, gives us a clue as to what these tactics are likely to be. The essence of this art is that by letting the adversary take the initiative and by giving way and simulating defeat the adversary may be lulled into dropping his guard; then when the adversary has advanced too far and is off balance he is destroyed by a quick recovery and a lightning attack where he is weakest. This move would be the Japanese way of avoiding a last-ditch fight and would be compatible with their fanatical determination not to crack.

I have no fear that our military authorities are likely to be taken in by any military application of the jujitsu principles. I do feel, however, that the American people and the people of nations united with them in war on Japan should be forewarned against the possibility of a jujitsu feint in the realm of diplomacy—namely, a peace offensive. The Japanese are capable of preparing the ground for such an offensive with elaborate care. That is to say, the military leaders might begin by bringing forth from retirement some former statesman with a liberal label and placing him at the head of a puppet civilian cabinet. This step would be heralded as representing the overthrow of military dictatorship in favor of liberalism. The scene would then be set for a peace move. There might be an announcement by the new premier intimating that Japan was ready to conclude a peace on a fair and just basis. If the United Nations were willing to rise to the bait before awaiting at least the clearing of the Japanese armed forces from the territories that they have seized, so much the better for Japan, but even if the United Nations should insist on

such withdrawal as a prerequisite to a peace parley such a Japanese move would still seem to its authors worthwhile if it should have chance of deceiving some of the peoples among the United Nations and rendering them lukewarm toward the further prosecution of the war. The Japanese might well calculate that by the time they were ready to launch such a peace offensive their peace-loving enemies would be so weary of the war that they would be receptive to peace offers; that once an armistice had been declared and negotiations been begun it would be difficult to get their enemies to resume fighting again even if the Japanese were to hold out for partial retention of their gains.

The President and the Prime Minister made it plain at Casablanca that they were not to be deceived by such tactics. "Unconditional surrender" is the complete summary of the terms which we of the United Nations shall and must offer—so far as the armed conflict is concerned—to the aggressor powers. To do less would be to temporize with murder and to negotiate with treachery embodied in human flesh—minds and hearts. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain in a peace which fails to assure freedom throughout the world on the terms which an aroused and civilized mankind demands. To barter or bargain with the substance of freedom would be to deny the cause for which our men are dying.

For us there is no choice. We have one duty, and one only: victory. Without victory, final and complete, on the terms of the world's free men, we cannot build that better world which can and must come through our own efforts. Against defeat, as against false and unreal peace, we have the weapons of intelligence, vigilance, and public spirit. I have seen something of your war spirit here in Atlanta, and I know that you will honor the pledge which each of us has made—implicitly or explicitly—to our heroic American dead, a pledge first voiced by a youth who fell at Chateau Thierry: "I will work; I will save; I will sacrifice; I will endure; I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost; as if the whole struggle depended on me alone."

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH CHILE

[Released to the press March 2]

An agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile on the principles of mutual aid applicable to the common defense of the American continent was signed on March 2, 1943 by the Honorable Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, and His Excellency Señor Don Rodolfo Michels, Ambassador of Chile at Washington.

The agreement was negotiated under the authority of and in conformity with the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for the extension of aid to any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States. The provisions of the agreement with Chile are the same in substantial respects as the provisions of agreements heretofore entered into by the United States with a number of other foreign countries under the Lend-Lease Act.

An exchange of notes between the Acting Secretary of State and the Ambassador of Chile at the time of the signing of the agreement sets forth the mutual understanding of the two Governments with respect to the application of certain provisions of the agreement.

ADHERENCE OF BRAZIL TO THE DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS

[Released to the press March 4]

An exchange of communications between the Brazilian Embassy and the Department of State concerning the adherence of Brazil to the Declaration by United Nations follows:

FEBRUARY 8, 1943.

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency in compliance with instructions received from my Government that by act of the 6th of this month Brazil declares its formal adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations and to the Atlantic Charter, to which the said Declaration refers.

MARCH 6, 1943

209

In conveying the advice to Your Excellency of this decision of the Brazilian Government, and also in accordance with the above instructions, I should very much appreciate the favor of your good offices to the end that the same be transmitted to the other signatory nations of the foregoing Declaration.

I take [etc.]

CARLOS MARTINS PEREIRA E SOUSA

FEBRUARY 20, 1943.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of February 8, 1943 stating that on February 6 Brazil declared its formal adherence to the Declaration by United Nations, and to the Atlantic Charter to which the Declaration refers.

There is genuine satisfaction that Brazil has formally associated itself with the other United Nations which have subscribed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and have pledged themselves to employ their full resources in the common struggle against the brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world. The Government of the United States, as depository for the Declaration, is indeed gratified to welcome Brazil into the ranks of the United Nations.

In accordance with your request, this Government will transmit to the other United Nations the notice of Brazil's adherence to the Declaration.

Accept [etc.]

SUMNER WELLES

STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ACHESON AND ADDRESS BY
HARRY C. HAWKINS

Corrigendum

BULLETIN of February 27, 1943, page 187: The last three paragraphs in the second column on this page are not a part of Mr. Hawkins' address, "Economic Peace Aims", but constitute the first three paragraphs of Mr. Acheson's statement, "Extension of the Lend-Lease Act", which follows on page 188.

DETENTION IN THE UNITED STATES OF FORMER GERMAN AND ITALIAN CON- SULAR STAFFS AT ALGIERS

[Released to the press March 3]

There have recently arrived in the United States the former German and Italian Consuls General at Algiers, their staffs, and the members of their households who were captured by the United States armed forces in North Africa. These persons are being maintained under guard in the Ingleside Hotel near Staunton, Va., and are not permitted contact with the public.

Officials of the United States and certain of the other American republics, together with the members of their families, in the former unoccupied zone of France who were seized a short time ago by German authorities have been transferred to Germany where they are being maintained under conditions corresponding to those of the German and Italian official group now in the United States.

Negotiations are under way for the exchange of these officials.

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press March 11]

Prof. Rafael García Granados, chairman of the section of history of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Mexico, arrived in Washington on February 27. As a guest of the Department of State he will tour this country, visiting leading museums, libraries, and universities.

Treaty Information

AVIATION

Arrangement With Canada Regarding Air-Transport Services

[Released to the press March 4]

By an exchange of notes on August 18, 1939¹ the United States and Canada entered into an arrangement in regard to the operation on a reciprocal basis of air-transport services between the two countries. Article III provides that the details of the application of the principle of reciprocity shall be the subject of amicable adjustment between the competent aeronautical authorities of the parties to the arrangement.

By a further arrangement between the United States and Canada entered into by an exchange of notes effective December 3, 1940² an agreement was reached as to routes allocated to United States air carriers and those allocated to Canadian air carriers. It was specifically provided that this agreement would be effective until December 31, 1942 and that at least six months prior to that date a further conference of representatives of the competent aeronautical authorities of the two Governments would be called for the purpose of considering any revision or modification of their recommendations, as embodied in the 1940 agreement, and any new problems pertaining to air-transport services which may have arisen in the interim. In view of the fact that it was impracticable because of the war situation for the aeronautical authorities of the two countries to hold another meeting prior to the expiration of the 1940 arrangement, an agreement between the United States and Canada was entered into on March 4 through an exchange of notes continuing the 1940 arrangement in force under the con-

ditions set forth in these notes the texts of which follow:

The Acting Secretary of State to the Canadian Minister

I have the honor to refer to negotiations which have recently taken place between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada for the conclusion of a reciprocal undertaking continuing in force the arrangement between the two Governments, entered into by an exchange of notes dated November 29, 1940 and December 2, 1940, for the purpose of giving effect to Article III of the Air Transport Arrangement between the two Governments concluded on August 18, 1939.

It is my understanding that it has been agreed in the course of the recent negotiations, now terminated, that the undertaking referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be as follows:

Having in mind the fact that because of the war situation it was impracticable for the aeronautical authorities of the United States and Canada to hold a meeting six months prior to December 31, 1942, as contemplated by the arrangement between the two Governments entered into by an exchange of notes dated November 29, 1940, and December 2, 1940, for the purpose of drawing up new recommendations relating to the allocation of air transport routes to United States and Canadian air carriers for operations between the United States and Canada, it is now agreed that, subject to the provisions of the succeeding paragraph, the 1940 arrangement as herein referred to shall be considered to have remained in force from December 31, 1942, and shall continue in force until the end of the war. It is also agreed that after the termination of the war a conference between representatives of the two Governments will be held for the purpose of reviewing the situ-

¹ Executive Agreement Series 159.

² Executive Agreement Series 186.

ation as it may then exist with respect to the application of the terms of the arrangement covered by the exchange of notes dated November 29, 1940 and December 2, 1940.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, it is agreed that the present undertaking may be terminated at any time on six months' notice given in writing by either Government to the other Government for important reasons of public policy when the conditions thereof or the actual practice thereunder is no longer regarded by the Government of the country giving such notice as being in its interest. Such notice of termination shall be given by either Government to the other only after consultation between the two Governments for a period of at least sixty days.

I shall be glad to have you inform me whether it is the understanding of your Government that the terms of the undertaking agreed to in the recent negotiations, now terminated, are as above set forth. If so, it is suggested that the undertaking become effective on this date. If your Government concurs in this suggestion the Government of the United States will regard the undertaking as becoming effective on this date.

*The Canadian Minister to the Acting Secretary
Of State*

I have the honour to refer to your note of March 4 setting forth your understanding of the reciprocal undertaking, agreed to in the course of the recent negotiations between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, to continue in force the arrangement between the two Governments entered into by an exchange of notes dated November 29, 1940 and December 2, 1940, for the purpose of giving effect to Article III of the Air Transport Arrangement between the two Governments concluded on August 18, 1939.

The Canadian Government confirms your understanding of the reciprocal undertaking and

agrees that the undertaking shall be effective from the date of your note, namely, March 4, 1943.

OPIUM

International Convention of 1912

Saudi Arabia

The Netherlands Ambassador, in a note dated February 22, 1943, informed the Secretary of State that the Government of Saudi Arabia on February 19, 1943 notified the Netherlands Government of its adherence to the International Opium Convention which was signed at The Hague January 23, 1912 (Treaty Series 612).

MUTUAL AID

Agreement With Chile

An announcement concerning an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Chile on the principles of mutual aid applicable to the common defense of the American continent, signed at Washington March 2, 1943, appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

Publications

PEACE AND WAR

Public demand for the State Department's publication *Peace and War*, which is a statement concerning the foreign policy of the United States during the years 1931-41, especially the policies and acts of the United States toward promoting conditions of peace and

world order and toward meeting the world-wide dangers resulting from Japanese, German, and Italian aggression, has made it one of the most popular booklets offered for sale recently by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. An excerpt from the *G. P. O. Bulletin* of February 24, 1943, is illustrative:

"The Superintendent of Documents originally ordered 2,500 copies for sale. The demand was brisk from the day the book was released. He ordered an additional 12,500 copies; then he ordered 35,000 more; and finally still another 10,000—60,000 copies in all. More than 47,000 were sold in slightly less than a 4-week period. The price was 25 cents a copy, and most of the sales were of single copies."

Since the above statement was issued, additional printings have become necessary, bringing the total number of copies printed for sale in the United States to 135,000. The British Government has also published an edition, which has already gone through two printings, 30,000 copies in all, making the booklet a best seller among Government publications in Great Britain. *Peace and War* has been translated into Portuguese; and Spanish and French translations are in process.

During the week of March 1-6 the Department of State released the following publications:

Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia Continuing in Effect the Agreement of November 23, 1938—Effective by exchange of notes signed September 22 and November 5, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 280. Publication 1869. 3 pp. 5¢.

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador Extending the Agreement of March 27, 1941—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed October 14 and November 24, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 281. Publication 1876. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agricultural Experiment Station in Nicaragua: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua Approving Memorandum of Understanding Signed July 15, 1942—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed October 12 and 27, 1942; effective July 15, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 286. Publication 1878. 5 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

Extension of the Lend-Lease Act: Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 813. March 1 and 2, 1943. 46 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

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